Editorial in Frankfurter Zeitung (Abendblatt), June 5, 1899: The great work is completed. The revision of the Dreyfus trial is decreed, and a new court-martial will proclaim the innocence of the marytr of Devil's Island, in conformity with the decision of the

Court of Cassation.

The attacks made yesterday upon the President of the republic demonstrate most forcibly the blind hatred of the reactionary party, which this decision has brought to the surface,

It is the vituperation which, according to an ancient law, is permission for three days to the condemned. But these disgraceful tactics of the titled mob can only have the effect of accelerating and bringing to an issue the work of the nemesis which has now begun. This, notwithstanding that Councilor Monard states that Dreyfus harbors no feelings of revenge toward his enemies. In his eyes, not a crim, but a mistake was committed, and all he desires is to have the mistake cleared up, and that he be restored to his place of honor and to freedom. What highminded and noble sentiments! But by harboring them the tide of affairs cannot be stemmed. Explation must follow crime in the natural course of events.

The direction of the avalenche her ing to an ancient law, is permission for

events.

The direction of the avalanche has now been turned, and it will take its prescribed coarse, tearing along everything that obstructs its path. The victorious Revisionists, without being revengeful, will not rest until those terrible iniquities which the court of cassation has uncovered meet with their just punishment.

ble iniquities which the court of cassation has uncovered meet with their just punishment.

These have been traced to the hitherto most influential quarfers and the perpetrators would not be Frenchmen if they lost the opportunity to make political capital out of their crimes. The Revisioniats have become a power by their victory and it would not be surprising if some of those who had all along shown the flercest enmity to the cause, as well as some of the lukewarm ones, were now to proclaim the loudest their desire for punishment of the miscreants, so that their own former attitude might be forgotten. History repeats itself. But how much greater and purer must now be the joy of the original Revisionists. They have performed a task which is almost without a procedent in the world's history. Two years ago there were only a handful who would confess themselves convinced of Dryfus's innocence. These proclatmed aloud the proofs of their convictions and thus brought others who also believed in truth and justice to their way of thinking \* \*.

The psychology of the Dreyfus affair will yet have to be written. It encompasses more than the crimes committed and the anti-Semitism which inspired them. Important threads are deeply interwoven with the spiritual and constitutional make-up of the French nation. In its incipiency we discern a few criminals who are trying to shield themselves from the suspiction of treason by plunging an innocent man into destruction, and the prevailing anti-Semitism facilitates their nefarious machinations. They understand well the methods of winning the co-operation of the army, which, in turn, forces the political autorities to assist them, and when these criminals find it necessary to steep themselves deeper in crime to support their guilty work, they have the whole military and civil power on their side.

the nation.

It is of the greatest importance that the republic introduce reforms in the army, in the education of the masses, and in the government of municipalities. Then, and then only, will the Dreyfus affair have proved useful for France, and the unhappy prisoner of Devil's Islaind will not in vain have been one of the greatest martyrs of all

## FEVER SITUATION

At Santiago is Related by a Regular

Army Officer. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9 .- A letter received to-day by Will T. Hale, of this city, from his son Charles, now in Santiago, Cuba, gives some insight into the yellow fever situation there. He is an officer in the Fifth United States infany. The letter says: "Since I wrote you last yellow feven

"Since I wrote you last yellow fever has broken out here. It carried off four members of the regimental band in three days and in two weeks we have lost twenty-seven men out of our regiment. Four of these were of Company M, the one to which I belong.
"One night at 9 o'clock the physician made us get outside the barracks with nothing but the Cuban atmosphere, our guns, belts and 100 rounds of ammunition. He would not allow us to carry out a "rag" with us. The next morning our company was divided up into small squads in charge of a non-commissioned officer and scattered all about the country."





### GREAT CHINESE WALL,

One of the Most Stupendous Works of man, is to be Torn Down-One of

the Greatest Follies of Time. New York Journal: The great Chinese wall is to be torn down. This famous feature of the celestial kingdom, known to every school boy and school girl in America, one of the wonders of the world is at last to make way for maiden progress.

The dowager empress of China has decreed it, and contracting firms in New York and Chicago have undertak-

en to do the stupendous work.

The tearing down of the great wall along China's northern frontier is like the task of razing all the buildings of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The Chinese wall is 1,500 miles long. It would extend from New York to the city of St. Paul, Minn. In many places it is thirty feet high, twenty-five feet thick at the base and fifteen feet wide at the top.

thick at the base and fifteen feet wide at the top.

It is the greatest example of useless labor and oriental stupidity and exclusiveness ever exhibited. By this means the Chinese in the year 214 B. C. —2.100 years ago—thought to fence in their kingdom and forever keep out invading strangers and foreign customs. Now the shrewd empress has decided to turn the great wair into some use. Its stones and bricks and mortar will be used to build levees along the rivers which yearly devastate China's most fettle valleys and bring starvation to myriads of her people.

Where the great wall runs near cities its material will be used for the construction of long needed public buildings, aqueducts and other public improvements.

It is estimated that there is enough

ings, aqueducts and other public improvements.

It is estimated that there is enough material in the great wall to build one hundred cities the size of Peking, China's capital, besides constructing all the levees and aqueducts needed in northern China.

The Chinese officials realize that it would probably take another 2,000 years to accomplish these things by oriental methods. Now they are letting contracts to American firms on the condition that this great work shall be done in five years.

Already steam drills are at work at the huge wall, and dynamite charges are breaking up the masoury that has withstood twenty centuries of progress.

The great wall was built by the emperor Tsin Chi-hwangti, two centuries before the Christian era, in order to repel the Tartar hordes of horsemen from the north, and to keep out all foreign before the Christian era, in order to repel the Tartar hordes of horsemen from the north, and to keep out all foreign influence from his empire. This idea of shutting China up within a wall was not altogether original with this emperor. Other rulers had built walls along certain exposed frontiers to keep out invaders. Tradition fixes the date of these earlier walls at 332 B. C. Tsin Chi-hwangti determined to join all these fortifications together into one mighty barrier.

It took ten years to do this, and the labor of two million of men during that time. This same mighty emperor who built this great wall is also notable for another deed. He burned all the books and written records of China in order that the written history of the empire should date from his reign.

The wall forms a dividing line between the rocky hills of China and the barren plains of Mongolia. Along the mountain summits and signagging up and down their sides, runs this endless chain of masonry until lost to view on the farthest ridge. In this way it extends in an irregular line across valleys and mountains from the Pechili Gulf an arm of the Veillow sen on the east, to the Gobi Desert of Siberia on the west.

In some of the most distant parts the

In some of the most ultimate year wall degenerates into a simple stone and brick masonry. The middle portion is filled in with earth and broken stones. On top of this a pavement of large square bricks is laid. These bricks are put together in the form of steps wherever the wall makes a steep ascent of a mountain. At intervals are large square parapets, giving it a most formidable appearance as a fortifica-

formidable appearance as a forthica-tion. The frosts and changing seasons o two thousand years have made but lit-tie impression on this mighty, but use-less work. From time to time Chines-rulers of the Christian era have repair. rulers of the Christian era have repaired and built additions to the great wall. In the seventh century 1,800,000 men were employed in strengthening the part of the wall which crosses the Nankow Pass just northwest of Peking. At the same time 200,000 men renewed another portion of it. Again five hundred years ago, in the dynasty of the Ming emperors, vast armies were employed in building additions to the wall and adding new battlements and parapets.

In explanation of the present Chi-

and adding new battlements and parapets.

In explanation of the present Chinese government's change of policy indicated by the tearing down of the ancient landmark, Chi-Yuen-ti, a Chinese mandarin from Peking, who was in New York last week, made this statement:

"The mighty undertaking that is before our government in this destruction of the eighth wonder of the world is a proof of that China is about to take a giant stride toward a better and a stronger civilization. The mighty wall created by the emperor Tsin two thousand years ago is no longer a safeguard against the assaults of an army armed with the weapons of to-day. "For many years the Chinese government has studied and pondered the utility of the great wall, and it is now conceded that it is no longer needed. The immense amount of material in its composition will suffice to build twenty cities like New York.

In the northern portion of our yast empire there are mighty rivers that traverse regions thickly populated with towns and villages. In the rainy seasons these rivers frequently overflow their banks and carry death and devastation to thousands of families. Shortly after one of these disasters, about a year ago, the empress sent Li Hung Chang to visit the scene of the great flood and advise what ought to be done. "On his return to the capital he told her imperial majesty of the mighty river in the heart of America and how it was prevented from sweeping away the cities along its shores. An imperial decree went forth to pull down the wail and dyke the rebellious rived. China will soon control the mighty waters of the Yang-tse-Klang in a leash formed from the masonry of the great wall!

"Although no longer keeping out the savage tribesmen of the north it will continue to stand between the Chinese people and the fierce enmity of the water dragon."

Decline to Arbitrate.

VIENNA, July 10.—The United States government has declined the proposal of the government of Austria-Hungary to arbitrate the claims for damages arising from the death of Austrian-Hungarian subjects during the riciting at Hazleton, Pa., in September, 1897.

YEARS of auffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once to the curative properties of Doan's Oint-ment. Never falls. At any drug store, 60 cents.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock

Markets. NEW YORK, July 10.—Money on call firmer at 567 per cent; last loan 5½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 364 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4 87@4 87% for demand and \$4 84%@ 4 \$4% for 60 days; posted rates \$4 85%@ 4 86% and 34 86%; comercial bills 34 83% 64 84. Bilver certificates 60@61c. Bar silver 60%c. Mexican dollars 47%c. Government bonds irregular. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm.

continued tightness in the money market precipitated liquidation of speulative account to-day which resulted in losses in value ranging from one doliar to three dollars a share in all the principal speculative stocks traded in. Heavy selling for London account marked the opening on the exchange and as the day progressed the successive calling of loans resulted in the marking up of the rate for call loans to 7 per cent. This rate forced many spec ulators on the long side to close out. There were special points of weakness hesides in one or two prominent stocks. of which the bears were quick to take advantage and which were a potent influence in the general sentiment favor-ing a decline. Most conspicuous of those was People's Gas, which opened at 1.17 against 1.20% from the last sales Saturday. There were heavy offerings of this stock, but determined support worked a quick rally of 1% per cent Afterwards it fell below the opening price and closed with a net loss of nearly 3 points. The motive of the selling was the reported plan of a rival company to organize a competing service upon the expiration of the present The demands made upon agreement. the Metropolitan Street Rallway Com-pany on behalf of its employes and the danger of a costly strike caused the stock of that company to drop 5% per cent at one time. The dealings in it were not heavy and the one was very feverish throughout, the last sales showing a net loss of 2% per cent. All of the local tractions were affected sim-Harly, Manhattan losing 3 points and Brooklyn Transit over 2 on the day, Sugar also was notably weak, the

selling being credited to realizing by speculative holders. The combined weakness of these influential stocks was sufficient to cause a demoralized feeling throughout the group of industrial specialties. In the railroad list the weakness was more restricted to the stocks which have been recently pushed up by speculative manipulation. Pennsvivania, New York Central, Atchison preferred, Burlington, Reading first pre ferred and other stocks equally prominent in the speculative world at one time 2 points or more below Saturday's prices. The grangers, generally the Coalers and the trunk lines declined from 1 to 2 points. The southern and southwestern stocks as a rule showed resistance to the decline and their net losses are for the most part small fractions.

The steel stocks were little affected by the prevailing weakness. The break in prices were due to the miscalculation of speculators as to the period of relief expected in the money market. delay in this matter seems to be due to the uneasiness caused in foreign centres by the continued tension over the situation in the Transvaal. Paris is very heavily involved in a Kaffir speculation and the feeling there is very ner-vous over the possible effects of an out-break of hostilities in South Africa. France was an eager bidder for gold in the London market to-day and the rate of discount in London was marked up a fraction, although call money was easier there. The call loan rate went to 7 per cent in New York, but the only ef-fect on the sterling exchange market was a fall of a fraction in the rate for long standing. The pressure on London was from Paris and was reflected here in sales estimated as high as 50,000 shares. The shrinkage in values, coming on the low level of New York bank reserve necessitated the recall of loans which in many cases it was found difficult to replace with other accommoda-tions. The market showed very feeble rallying power and closed very slightly

The early dealings there was large demand for St. Louis Southern, mand for St. Louis Southern, which gained 5% per cent, all of which was subsequently lost.

Bonds generally were weak. Total

sales par value \$2,757,000.

cent and the old 4s registered declined 4 per cent in the bid price.

Total sales of stock to-day amounted

STOCKS AND BOND QUOTATIONS.  U. S. 2s reg	to 544,692 shares.	
O. R. & N., pre. 73   Federal Steel., 57%	STOCKS AND BON U. S. 2s reg. 101 U. S. 3s reg. 1985 U. S. 3a coupon 199 U. S. new 4s reg 150% U. S. new 4s reg 150% U. S. old 4s reg. 112% U. S. old 4s reg. 112% U. S. 5s reg. 112% C. S. 5s reg. 112% U. S. 5s reg. 112% U. S. 5s reg. 112% U. S. 5s reg. 112% Company Compan	Pittsburgh 184 Reading 20 do first pre 60 Rock Istand 110 St. Paul 110 do preferred 174 St. P. & Omaha.101 do preferred 175 Southern Pac 116 Texas & Pac 20 Union Pacific 42 do preferred 20 Union Pacific 42 do preferred 20 Wabash 70 do preferred 21 Wabash 70 do preferred 21 Amms E. E 111 U. S. Express 45 wells Pargo 185 Am. Spirits 60 do preferred 22 do preferred 22 do preferred 12 Gen. Electric 192 Brooklyn R. T. 114 Lead 25 do preferred 12 Pacific Mail 47 People's Gas 117 Pullman Pal 155 Silver Cer 60 Silver Cer 60 Silver Cer 60 do preferred 18 Tenn. Coal & I. 675 U. S. Leater 57 do preferred 60 Silver Cer 60 S
	Del. & Hudson 1218; Del. Lack & W.182; Den. & Rio G 2018; Den. & Rio G 2018; do preferred 74 feb Erie (new) 137; do first pre 2018; Fort Wayne 182 Hillinois Central 116% Lake Erie & W. 103; du preferred 77 Lake Shore 200 LOU & Nash 71 Mich Contral 111 Mobile 2010; N. J. Central 117 Northern Pac 483; de preferred 284;	Am. Tobacco. % do preferred. 142 Col. F. & Iron. 49 do preferred. 38 Gen. Electric. 183 Brooklyn R. T. 114 Lend. 2% do preferred. 202 Pacific Mail. 47 People & Gas. 1178 Sulman Pal. 183 Sugar Col. 183 Sugar Col. 184 U. S. Leather. 57 do preferred. 183 Tenn. Col. & 1. CS. U. S. Leather. 57 do preferred. 59 Western Union 594 Am. Steel & W. 5-2 do preferred. 59 Pederal & W. 5-2 do preferred. 59 Pederal Steel. 57

STEEL AND TIN QUOTATION

Tic, ranged from TFM 6775 to to 78% c and closed at 73c. The usual anxiety over the approaching government crop report was evident at the beginning and put a damper on the trade. Primary receipts were \$69.276 bushels, as compared with 162.396 last year. Duluth and Minneapolis received \$59 cars; Chicago 13 cars, eight of contract grade. The market showed considerable weakness during the early trading and lowest prices of the day were recorded in the first hour. Besides the apprehension of a bearish government report, the market was depressed by lower English and continental cables, and by favorable weather throughout the wheat belt. The constantly increased world's visible supply was not at all encouraging to prospective buyers. The increase last week was \$12.000 bushels. World's shipments amounted to 7,689,000 bushels. After the market touched 72% 673c, a better freeling manifested itself. Shorts bought moderately and a slow advance took place, the price setting to 73% before the demand ceased.

Shorts apparently had a good deal of confidence in their position and support from that source was more or less prominent on every decline. The market ruled very duil during the afternoon, and gradually declined to 71c. It was bringing that price at the close.

Corn was dull and weak all day, sympathy with wheat being a factor. The approaching government crop report also had its effect upon speculation, as it is expected to show a crop of at least two billion bushels. Shipping houses were the best buyers. Receipts were 721 cars. September ranged from 23% 633% c, and closed about %c lower at 33% c.

Oats were influenced almost entirely by wheat and corn and a substantial Active were the very dual of the constantial care and th

at 33%c.
Oats were influenced almost entirely by wheat and corn and a substantial decline was chronicled. September was sold by both longs and elevator was sold by both longs and elevator, people. There was a good demand for cash, but the speculative article was hard to dispose of. Receipts were 302 cars. September ranged from 10%2 20%c and closed %2%c lower at sour.

20%c.
Provisions were slow, but firm. Hog receipts were heavy but outside support was good and selling by shorts restricted. Prices kept within a narrow range, slightly higher than Saturday. At the close September pork was be higher at \$3.80; September lard unchanged at \$5.25 and September ribs 2½65c higher at \$5.07±1½610.
Estimated , receipts to-morrow: Wheat 155 cars; corn 1,025 cars; oats 235 cars; hogs 32,000 head.
The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
Wheat, No. 2 July Sept Dec Corn, No. 2	7191 72% 74%	72 73% 75%	71% 72% 74%	74	
July Sept Dec Oats, No. 2.	23 % 23 % 33	33% 33% 33%	33% 33% 32%		
July Sept May Meas Pork.		231/2 201/2 221/8	20%	2376 2046 1275	
July Sept Lard.	8 65 8 75	8 67% 5 87%	8 65 8 75	8 57% 8 80	
July Sept Oct Short Ribs.	5 3775	5 25 5 47 5 42%	5 33	5 25	
July Sept	5 10	5 00 5 10% 5 15	5 00 5 0734 5 1254		

Cash quotations were as follows:
Flour quiet
Wheat—No. 2 spring 71½@73c; No. 3
spring 70½@73c. No. 2 red 72½@73½c.
Corn—No. 2 33½@33½c.
Agents of 2 2½2 No. 2 white 25@
27½c; No. 3 white 25½@25½c.
Rye—No. 2 59c.
Flaxseed—No. 1 98c; new \$1 90@1 cl.
Timothy seed—Prims 22 45.
Mess Pork—Per barrel 38 65@8 70.
Lard—Per 100 fbs. \$5 25@5 27½.
Short ribs—Sides (100se) \$4 \$5@5 10;
dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$5 2965 20.
Whisky—Distillers' finished goods per
gallon \$1 26.
Sugars—Unchanged.
Butter—Wesk; creamery 13½@18c;
dairies 11615½c.
Chesse—Steady at \$½@9c.
Eggs—12½c.
NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 34,800

30,534 bushels; spot market steady Hay easy. Hops, hides and leather steady. Beef and cutmeats firm. Lard steady; western steamed \$5.50;

fined firm. Pork higher and firm. Butter quiet

and steady.
Cheese firm; large white 8%G5%c:
small white 5%c: large colored 8%G
8%c: small colored 8%c,
Esgs irregular. Tallow easy; city

45.644c. Cottonseed oil firm. Rosin steady; strained, common to good, \$1 324621 35. Turpentine firm at 436454c. Rice

firm.

Coffee, options opened steady at unchanged prices to five points lower, and ruled quiet with an easy undertone, European cables being unsatisfactory and Brazilian receipts increasing with no speculation here, while demand from spot buyers was small and warehouse deliveries light. Closed dull and unchanged to five points lower; sales 7,000 bags.including August \$4.70; September \$4.50; October \$4.50; December \$5.50; June \$5.60; spot coffee, Rio dull; mild quiet.

quiet.
Sugar, raw steady; refined firm.
BALTIMORE—Flour quiet; western super \$2.502.40; do extra \$2.502.50; do family \$3.503.50; winter wheat patent \$3.7503.50; spring do \$3.906.40; do straights \$3.503.60; receipts 21,504 barrels, exports 100 barrels. Wheat firm: spot and month 745/144c; August 74%,674%c; September 76%,676%c; steamer No. 2 red 70%c; receipts 118,919 bushels; southern by sample 706/75%c; do on grade 716/76c. Corn firmer; spot, month and August 33%c; September 28%,678%c; steamer mixed 36%,656%c; receipts 171,418 bushels, exports 120,000 bushels; southern white 416/41%c; do yellow 426/42%c; Sugar strong. Cheese steady. Butter steady, Eggs dull at 116/12c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white 326/22%c; No. 2 mixed 206/30%c.
CINCINNATI—Flour quiet; fancy \$3.0662.35; family \$2.4062.65. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 716/72c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 366. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 286/25%c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 65c. Lard firm at \$5.10. Bulkmeats firm at \$4.50. Butter steady. Sugar quiet, hard refined \$4.4798.10. Eggs quiet at \$4.5c. Cheese firm; good to prime Ohio flat \$4.6c. ugar, raw steady; refined firm.

Cheese firm; good to prime Ohio

Live Stock.

\$4 50@6 600. Receipts-Cattle, 19,560 head; hogs, 46,000 head; sheep, 17,000

head.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady; extra 35 4565 55; prime \$5 3095 60: common 33 5094 20. Hogs active and higher; best Yorkers, medium weights and prime pigs 34 25; heavy hogs 34 1094 15; common to fair Yorkers 34 1564 20; good roughs 32 5063 75; stags and pigsy sows 27 1562 50. Sheep active and higher; choice wethers 34 2095 90; common 32 0063 00; verilings 32 0065 00; spring lambs 34 0096 25; veal calves 37 0067 25.

CINCINNATA

CINCINNATI-Hogs active at \$3 250

Metals

Metals.

NEW YORK—The feature of to-day in the local market for metals was a stiffening of copper, lead and spelter, influenced by favorable advices from western markets and from abroad. Tinguifered a slight reaction under a with-suffered as slight reac western markets and from abroad. I'm suffered a slight reaction under a withdrawal of buyers and a willingness of producers to accept old offering rates. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants quiet and nominal at \$13 50; lake copper firmer with \$13 25 bid and \$15 50 asked; the absert with \$25 bid and \$15 50 asked; then firmer, with \$4 55 bid and \$4 60 asked; spelter firm with \$5 60 bid and \$8 25 asked. The brokers price for lead is \$4 35, and for copper \$15 25.

Dry Goods.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—The spot business in cotton goods has again been on an indifferent scale, but mail orders for prints and other fall linens show a perceptible increase. Export demand for brown cottons has fallen off, but prices are still firm. Print cloths idle, other grey goods dull and barely steady. Bleached cottons inactive without change in prices. Denims quiet and unchanged, moderate business in other coarse colored cottons. Sellera generally easy to deal: with. Men's wear fabrics easy; dress goods steady.

Petroleum.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY—Credit balances, certificates opened at \$1 1914; highest at \$1 204 bid for cash; sales 1,000 bbls. cash oil at \$1 20; shipments on 7th, 8th. 9th, 231,589 bbls; average, shipments 72,511 bbls; runs on 7th, 8th. 9th, 207,626 bbls; average runs 89,577 bbls.

Medical.

# **WILLIAMS' ARNICA AND WITCH** HAZEL SALVE. SURE CURE for COLD IN THE HEAD CATARRY and all SKIN ERUPTIONS—like Pimples. Black Heads. Rough Skin. Sunbarn and Tan-25c per box by mail or from OUE A GEST Williams Mig. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.

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Market street.

Or. Williams' Indian Pile
Ointment will cure Blind,
Ejeeding and Itching
Piles. Is absorbs the sumora,
allays the itching at once, acts
as a poultice, cives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Oining of the private parts. Every box is
warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of pytes. 50 cents and \$1.05. Williams
HARUFACTURING CD., Props. Cleveland, Ohio.

Tor sale by C. H. GRUEST & CO. 1138 For sale by C. H. GRIEST & CO., 1129 Market street. d&w

MADE ME A MAN AJAX TABLETS PORTIVELY CURE
ALL Nervous Discourse-Falling Mearry, Impolancy, Eleoplasmes, etc., musel
by Abase or other Expossos and Indiscritical and the Armen of the Company of the Armen of the Valedity is all or young and
it a man for study, bothices or marriage,
Therewen Linearity and Consemption, if the armen of the Valedity is all or young and
its upon beving the greating after Tables. They have oured thousands and will curayout. We give a positic written puramates to offer a care of CTE in case of the control of

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From Wheeling to Grafton and Cumberland... Washington and Baltimore Philadelphia and New York

Pittsburgh and Cumberland Washington and Haltimore Philadelphia and New York Grafton and Cumberland... Fairmont and Grafton... Washington (Pa.) and Pitts. Zanesville and Columbus... Cincinnati and St. Louis... Grafton and Cumberland... Washington and Baltimore

a. m. \*11:40 \*11:40 † \$:50

1 \$:50 \*10:13 \*16:25

Zanesville and Newark.... Zanesville and Newark.
Columbus and Chicago
Washington (Pa.) and Pitta
Philadelphia and New York
Grafton and Cumberiand.,
Washington and Baltimore,
Pittaburgh and Cumberiand
Washington and Baltimore,
Philadelphia and Coumbus
Canesville and St. Louis
Pittaburgh Excursion.

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Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling BAILWAY COMPANY.

> Schedule in Effect May 14, 1899. Central Standard Time, ARRIVE. |a. m.|p. m.|p. m.|a. m.

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
Lorain		1:05 1:10 1:28 1:57	4:40 4:56 5:15	9:45 10:00 10:16 10:35
Main Line.	a. m.	p. m.	- P 1	a. m.
Cleveland Brooklyn Lester Medina Chippewa Lake Sevalie Steriling Warwick Canni Pulton Massillon Justus Canni Dover New Philadalphia (ar.) Uhrichsville (de) Uhrichsville Bridgsport Bellaire	7:20 8:12	1:00 1:15 2:11 2:12 2:13 2:13 2:13 2:13 2:13 2:13	5:10 5:25 6:32 6:32 6:35 7:30 7:30 7:30 8:36 8:30 9:00	6:30 6:46 7:16 7:23 7:44 10:00
DEF	ART.			
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	in, m	6. TH.	p. m.	p. m.

RAILWAY TIME CARD. Arrival and departure of trains on an after May 14, 1869. Explanation of Red 

19:30 pm Pitts, Bel. Wish, N.Y. 11:35 am 17:55 am, Steub, and Dennison, 19:20 am 17:55 am, Steub, Col. (In. St. L. 7507 am 11:55 pm, Steub, Col. and Ch. 12:15 pm 12:55 pm, Steub and Dennison, 18:15 pm 15:20 pm, Steub, Col. Cln. St. L. 18:15 pm Hellaire.

10:10 am Mail, Express and Pas.

5:10 pm 5:10 pm Express and Passenger.

2:25 pm Mixed Freight and Pas.

1:20 pm

#### Pennsylvania Stations. lennsylvania Lines. Trains Bun by Central Time AS POLLOWS :

Daily, tDaily, except Sunday, Sunday only. Ticket Offices at Fennsylvania Station on Water street, foot of Eleventh street, Wheeling, and at the Pennsylvania Sta-tion, Bridgeport. SOUTHWEST SYSTEM-"PAN HAN-DLE ROUTE."

From Wheeling to a. m. Wellsburg and Steubenville. † 6:25 McDonald and Pittsburgh. Indianapolis and St. Louis. Philadelphia and New York Steubenville and Pittsburgh. Columbus and Chicago...... Philadelphia and New York Baltimore and Washington Steubenville and Pittsburgh McDonald and Dennison... Pittsburgh and New York ... P. m. 8:15 † 6:00 Indianapoils and St. Louis, Dayton and Cincinnati..... Steubenville and Columbus. Pittsburgh and East......

NORTHWEST SYSTEM-CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH DIVISION.
Trains Run Dally, Except Sunday, as follows:

From Bridgeport to Fort Wayne and Chicago... Canton and Toledo ...... Steubenville and Wellsville. Steubenville and Pittsburgh 12:40 12:40 9:09 Fort Wayne and Chicago... Canton and Crestline..... Alliance and Cleveland... Steubenville and Wellsville Phiadelphia and New York Toronto and Pittsburgh ... 1:10 Steubenville and Wellsville. Baltimore and Washington. New York and Washington. Steubenville and Pittsburgh

Parlor Car Wheeling to Pittsburgh on 2:55 p. m. and 6:00 p. m. train. Central time. (One hour slower than Wheeling ime.)

Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Agent for all Steamship Lines.

O ROUGH OHIO RIVER RAILROAD CO RAILROAD CO.

Time Table Taking Effect May II, 1888. eave 6:20 a. m. Daily—Accommodation for Boundaville, Clarington, New Martinsville, Sistersville, St. Marys, Waverly, Williamstown, Parkersburg and intermediate points.

eave 8:30 a. Moundsville, New Martins-Luxe 8:30 f. Moundsville, New Martins-Luxe St. Marys, Williamstown, Parkersburg, Ravenswood, Mill-wood, Mason City, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Huntington, Kenova, Charleston, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points South, East and West. Parior car to Kenova.

ton, Chedmant, Louisville and all points South, East and West, Parior car to Kenova. 
\*Leave II:19 a. m. Daily—Express for Moundsville, Powhatan, Ciarington, Proctor, New Martinsville, Sistersville, Friendly, St. Mary's, Waverly, Williamstown, Parkersburg, Ravenswood, Mason City, Point Pleasant, Gallipoils, Huntington, Kenova, Charleston, Ashland, Russell, Ironton and intermediate points south or Parkersburg. Parior car to Parkersburg.

Leave 2:5 p. m. Daily—Accommodation for Parkersburg and intermediate points. 
Leave 2:5 p. m. (Except Sunday)—Express for Statersville, Friendly, St. Mary's, Waverly, Williamstown, Parkersburg and intermediate points north of Sistersville.

ville,

"11:16 a.m. train will leave Wheeling at
11:15 a.m. Sundays,
LATE LE MAY,
City Passenger Agent, 12:0 Market street,
J. G. TOMLINSON,
Ticket Agent, Union Station. Wheeling & Elm Grove Electric Railway

Cars will sun as follows, city time: WHEELING TO ELM GROVE WHEELING
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CREATEST FACILITIES FOR THE Prompt Completion of Orders at the mielligencer Job Printing Office.

p. m. 3:55 4:15 1:45